

KITCHENER URGES BRITISH TO SAVE

Every One Must Work Harder than Before War, He Says.

WOULD USE LESS COAL, COFFEE, FOOD

Choice Is Between Self-Denial at Home and Scarcity in the Trenches.

London, March 1.—A great meeting was held in the Guildhall at London to-day to inaugurate a national savings campaign. The Lord Mayor presided. The speakers included Earl Kitchener, secretary of State for War; A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty; Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer; and A. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Lord Kitchener said: "We want just as many men as we can get as soldiers. We are bound to take all the men that can possibly be spared from industry, agriculture and commerce. We cannot produce all our ordinary peace time requirements. Either the population must go short of many things or the army must go short of munitions and other indispensable things."

"Are civilians prepared to let their brothers in the trenches endure hardships while they are not ready to make small sacrifices of harder work, small sacrifices of increased economy?"

Must Exhaust the Enemy.

Lord Kitchener urged his hearers to consider the fact that the war was a struggle to inflict economic exhaustion, as well as a conflict of arms. He considered from this aspect it directly concerned every man, woman and child in the nation.

"As a representative of Great Britain's armies in the field," he continued, "I want to appeal on their behalf to the civilians at home to play their part strenuously. Whether the army in the field, entirely dependent as it is on the civilian army at home for food, equipment and munitions, can get those things in sufficient quantities depends absolutely and entirely on whether every man and woman at home shows the utmost energy in production and the utmost economy in consumption."

Any failure in this respect helps the enemy to win just as much as the soldier who refuses to do his utmost on the field of battle.

"Moreover, we want to provide our Allies as much as possible with these requirements."

"The question is how all these things can be done at the same time, how we can take millions of men from the workshops and farms and yet provide for all the needs of the civilian population and the army millions in the field. If those left behind only work as hard as they did before, and all the consumers consume as they did before the war, our problem will be insoluble."

Imports Must Be Reduced.

"Hitherto we have filled the gap by fast importations, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer and other financial authorities impress us with the vital necessity of reducing our imports. The dilemma is that either the civilians must go short of things which they are accustomed to in peace times or the army must go short of munitions and other indispensable supplies. Which is it to be?"

Lord Kitchener appealed for economy in everything, particularly in coal, foodstuffs, alcoholic liquors, petrol and oil, tea, coffee and tobacco, and clothing of all kinds, especially woollen articles.

"If every one works his hardest," Lord Kitchener concluded, "all produce everything the army needs and save everything possible to invest in government securities, all will be doing their bit. If they fail in this duty, they are injuring their friends in the trenches and injuring the national cause."

Balfour Adds to Warning.

A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, recognized that the question of personal expenditure was a difficult and delicate one. "It is easy," he said, "to lecture other people, but what is important is to make every man understand that he should examine his own expenditure to see how much in the national interest he can cut it down."

Mr. McKenna said the country must bear the burden of increased taxation to provide means for carrying on the war, as there were not many nations able to lend Great Britain either money or goods. He declared that if consumption continued at the present rate there would not be enough to compensate for the immense destruction occasioned by the war.

Every one, he said, ought to take stock of his daily habits and see what he could give up. What was needed was to teach the people to postpone their expenditures. The only way to avoid heavy taxation was for the nation to save. He moved a resolution to the effect that the meeting recognized that no sacrifice was too great to insure victory, and that it pledged itself to use all means to that end. The resolution was carried unanimously.

SAY DRESDEN'S CREW ESCAPED FROM ISLE

Travellers Suggest Sympathizers in Chill Took Places.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, March 1.—Travellers just returned from South America tell an odd story about the crew of the cruiser Dresden, who are interned on an island off the Chilean coast.

The travellers state that, although the same number of Germans are on the island as were originally interned, yet the number of actual Dresden sailors now remaining is uncertain.

U. S. CONSULAR REPORTS WIN BRITISH TRIBUTE

London, March 1.—President Stirling, of the Belfast delegation, one of the largest linen producers in Great Britain, told the Association of British Chambers of Commerce to-day that whenever he required exact technical details concerning linen, Belfast's chief industry, he was obliged to seek it in the American consular reports, which contained better information concerning linen than the British government or the Belfast trade possessed.

SEE PLOT IN BURNING OF MONTREAL STATION

Firemen and Police Suspect Germans—\$300,000 Loss.

Montreal, March 1.—The Bonaventure station of the Grand Trunk Railroad was destroyed by fire to-day at a loss estimated at \$300,000. Fire department officials say they have reason to believe that the building was destroyed as a result of an enemy plot.

The flames were first noticed bursting from a tower in which stationery was stored, and before the fire department arrived had spread with tremendous rapidity. The temperature was below zero and the firemen suffered severely.

Police Inspector Belanger, after examining the ruins, declared that there were several suspicious circumstances.

Howard G. Kelley, vice-president of the Grand Trunk Railway, declared in a statement that the fire was accidental in its origin, being caused by a short circuit.

VERDUN ATTACK HALTED BY FRENCH

Continued from page 1

side. At various points the enemy fired for the purpose of assuaging his disappointment. On the other hand, in the Yser region, in the Champagne and between the Meuse and the Moselle, he seemed to be endeavoring to do damage, but did not achieve his object.

Various aerial combats have occurred along the front, although with varying results. Berlin claims the capture of three French planes, while Paris reports the destruction of a German flyer.

"In an aerial combat a British biplane was forced down near Metz," said the Berlin statement. "The occupants were made prisoners. Two French biplanes were brought down by our anti-aircraft guns, one near Yverdon, northwest of Soissons, the occupants of which were captured; the other due west of Soissons, the occupants of which apparently were dead."

"An aeroplane piloted by Lieutenant Kuehl, carrying an observation officer—Lieutenant Faber, of the reserve—brought a military transport to a standstill in the Besancon-Jussy road by dropping bombs, and then successfully fought the men of the transport with machine guns."

The French statement says: "In the region of Cernay, valley of the Thur, a French aeroplane, equipped with double motor, was successful in an encounter with an aeroplane of the enemy. The German machine fell at La Bassee, in the German trenches, and at once caught on fire."

French Guns Withdrawn from Forts, Berlin Admits

Berlin, March 1. (By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.) The "Vossische Zeitung," commenting on the French statements declaring that the Douaumont fortifications were without importance, says: "It is true that after the artillery experiences obtained in the Belgian fortresses when they were conquered by the Germans, General Sarrail, who then was commander at Verdun, withdrew the big cannon, which had been installed in concrete. These cannon were placed in positions nearby and were most active during the defence of Douaumont."

"All the cannon installed in the armored towers were kept in their places and were fired until the fort was stormed by German troops. Infantry detachments, with their machine guns, followed them into the fort, and they also were captured by the conquerors of the position."

"It is ridiculous," the paper concludes, "to speak of beyond more dangerous, because from its extended position all the artillery of the northeast Verdun defences was directed."

German correspondents at the Verdun front state that, on February 22, the German troops gained a heavy amount of ground only ten square kilometres less than the total captured by the French in their whole offensive movement in the Champagne last fall.

The German attack was carefully prepared by heavy shelling of the French defence works in the forests, where barbed wire had been taken from tree to tree. The wire, interlaced with branches of the trees, formed a yielding barrier, particularly well designed to resist artillery fire.

When the German troops charged they not only swept through these positions, but advanced beyond them into the defence works before the French were able to rally their scattered troops.

The correspondents repeat the earlier reports that the German losses were surprisingly small, while the French, on the other hand, suffered very heavy casualties. It is said that hundreds of French dead were crowded closely together, and that the French line was broken on both sides of the road leading northward from Verdun.

The British official communication issued this evening says: "Yesterday there were twenty air encounters on our front. The enemy losses were reported yesterday. One of our machines failed to return from a reconnaissance."

Second Son of King Nicholas Sets Up "Royal Government."

London, March 1.—Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam sends the following:

"A Vienna dispatch states that Prince Mirko of Montenegro, second son of King Nicholas, General Vukobratovich and Minister Redulovich, Popovitch and Vjesovitch have published through the Austro-Hungarian government a declaration claiming the title of a royal government."

"This declaration is in reply to that issued by King Nicholas on February 11 ordering the Montenegrins to continue the struggle. The prince and his adherents reiterate their assertions regarding an armistice for peace over seas, and declare that the sudden departure of the King to Italy induced them to continue and conclude negotiations by which Montenegro was saved from final destruction."

BRITISH PREPARE FOR TRADE WAR

Out to Capture Part of United States Trade with South America.

COMMERCE CONGRESS TO MEET IN PARIS

Will Perfect Plans to Fight Germany Commercially After the War Is Ended.

London, March 1.—Addressing the British Association of Chambers of Commerce to-day, A. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced that arrangements were in the making for an economic conference of the Entente Allies at Paris to consider the possibility of utilizing the economic forces of all the Allies for the better prosecution of the war itself.

Emphasizing how the war had welded the whole empire together in a way nothing but the war could have done, Mr. Bonar Law said the British were a commercial people, and in the matter of grasping business had never been excelled "even by our chief enemies."

"The resources of the British Empire," he added, "will never again be exploited as in the past by Germans."

A resolution was adopted at the meeting for the reorganization of the British consular service with British-born consuls. One of the delegates asserted that during the competition for trade between Great Britain and Germany preceding the war, the forty-four British consuls were Germans.

To U. S. for Information.

A Sheffield delegate, representing one of the great steel industries, said his factory was compelled to use a rare mineral alloy in the production of essential war supplies and that it was unable to learn about the source of the alloy from the consular reports. The present extensive branch of this large war industry, he added, was entirely the result of American reports.

Sir Edward Holden, who recently visited the United States under Lord Reading's commission, made a speech warning commercial men to prepare to assist in spreading British buying and selling to Russia and South America and take advantage of the opportunities now opening.

A vast organization, he said, recently had been established in the United States with a view to carrying out a series of American trade throughout the world.

"We must do the same thing," he declared, "and do it quickly. We should have a system of British buying and selling in South America, particularly in the Argentine and in Brazil, and throughout Russia and other allied countries. Our government should wake up and take a governmental interest in this question."

To Compete with America.

A Sheffield delegate said the American organization was founded to get control of Argentine trade and had extended beyond that. He urged prompt steps by the British to meet American efforts to secure South American trade.

The main discussion, however, was for a British organization which would overcome German foreign competition. The resolution finally adopted declared:

"The government should facilitate the establishment of a large credit bank for the purpose of developing British trade abroad."

A shipping resolution adopted strongly urges the government to revise the shipping laws under which foreign ships receiving subsidies use British ports and harbor facilities without the payment of harbor dues, foreign ships enjoying benefits not extended to British vessels. Another resolution unanimously adopted asked that pilots' licenses be issued only to men of British nationality.

A proposal that the government be asked to enact a law requiring British control of all companies and firms producing, distributing or trading in the United Kingdom, in India or in the colonies, such control to exist both in ownership and management, was also adopted.

FOREIGN HARDWARE SHOWN

Custom House Exhibits Work of American Competitors in South America.

A large collection of hardware samples from French, English and German firms has been placed on exhibit at the Custom House for the benefit of American manufacturers, who are competing with their foreign rivals for the world's trade markets. The collection includes agricultural tools, building, marine and general hardware, cutlery, sporting goods, harness and hardware, which have been gathered by commercial attaches stationed abroad by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Many of the hardware samples have been manufactured especially for the South American market and are quite unlike anything made in this country. A collection of colored crystal door handles from France are popular in Brazil; another brand of crude metal handles satisfies the demands of Peru. There are strops, bits and spurs of every description intended by the manufacturer for a definite market in South America.

Most of the tools are copies of American designs selling below the American price. In another room is a large variety of cotton goods from China and the Straits Settlements.

P. J. Stevenson, a commercial agent, is in charge of the exhibition. He has complete information about the cost and selling prices, freight rates and designs of each article in the exhibit.

The object of the exhibit and of the others that will follow it, according to Mr. Stevenson, is to urge American manufacturers to adopt the cheaper grades of other countries or the antiquated designs which still have a large market in backward countries, but to show them the type and grade of goods which they must compete.

After the exhibit has closed in New York it will be sent to the industrial centres of the country in New England and the Middle West.

ADDS CIVILIAN RESERVE TO ARMY

House Committee Proposes to Enlist Many Industrial Workers.

REGULAR FORCES MAY BE DOUBLED

Promotion of Navy Officers by Selection Provided in New Bill Offered.

Washington, March 1.—The framework for a far-reaching industrial and technical reserve to support the nation's fighting lines in war time was sketched in the House Military Committee's programme to-day. It was suggested by Representative Kahn, of California, as an amendment to the provision in the army increase bill for a quartermaster's corps reserve and was adopted without objection.

The plan contemplates not only an effort to enlist in the reserve in peace times teamsters, mechanics, railroad men, chauffeurs and other non-combatant forces necessary to an army, but extends the scope of the reserve system to include civilian aviators, ordnance engineers, workers in munition plants, telephone and telegraph operators and mechanics, civil engineers, electrical engineers and members of every other civil profession or occupation the services of which would be useful to the army in war.

The committee worked all day on its bill, which, it is expected, will be completed to-morrow. A new effort to increase the proposed strength of the regular army will precede the vote on the bill now pending.

Under this plan the President is to have authority to bring the army up to full authorized strength at any time without specific act of Congress. This would permit the President, in the event of international complications, to build up the army to the full 200,000 without attracting attention or influencing any diplomatic negotiations that might be involved.

Major General Baggett, commandant of the Marine Corps, told the House Naval Committee to-day that the marine transport authorized three years ago was only 40 per cent complete. The present navy transport, he said, were all converted merchantmen, unfitted for the work. He recommended that large calibre howitzers be substituted for 5-inch direct fire rifles in the marine advance base equipment at Philadelphia and San Francisco, and urged that the personnel of the corps be so increased that an advance base regiment for each coast could be maintained under training at all times, without being liable for expeditionary duty such as that in Haiti.

Chairman Baggett introduced in the House to-day the separate personnel measure prepared by a special navy board after two years' study of promotion problems. The principle set down in the bill is that superior officers should recommend officers under them, and only officers thus recommended should be promoted. The measure establishes a reserve corps of naval officers, reestablishes the grade of commodore and establishes the grade of brigadier general in the Marine Corps.

To clear the ranks of men unable to keep themselves at a high state of efficiency for naval service, the bill provides for an examination three years after graduation from Annapolis. Men who fail to pass this examination are to be dropped with a year's pay. After eight years more the grade of lieutenant is to be reached. From then on officers may expect examinations every five years and must serve five years in each grade, of which three years must be at sea, before they can be candidates for promotion. Captains and commodores must have six years' experience in those two grades. Lieutenants at sea, before they can be promoted, a commodore to become a rear admiral must be under fifty-seven years of age.

The bill provides for an elimination of many older officers in 1921, to give younger men an opportunity to serve in responsible positions. All officers thus retired go to the reserve corps. Officers who wish to enter private life are expected to leave a part of their reserve, and must have two months' practice each year.

The War Department asked Congress to-day to appropriate \$40,000 for land defences in Hawaii including the installation of searchlights and acquisition of rights of way.

ASQUITH ABLE TO GIVE TIPS ON HORSE RACING

British Government in Sporting Partnership with Peer.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, March 1.—The British government is going in for horseracing in partnership with the Earl of Lonsdale. This surprising announcement was made in the House of Commons last night by Mr. Asquith, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture. Colonel Hall Walker recently presented the nation with a racing stud valued at £70,000, and Mr. Asquith said it is necessary that some of these horses be kept in training for racing.

"This," he added, "will be done by leasing horses to persons willing to train them. The two-year-olds will be leased to Lord Lonsdale, who will defray the expenses of training and pay over half his winnings, after deducting the expenses, to the government."

The announcement caused general merriment. Some members wanted to know what the government's racing colors were, while others expressed alarm at such a valuation of the racing being left in the unprofessional hands of Mr. Asquith. The vision of Premier Asquith whispering to a favored friend the one best bet of the day will doubtless appeal to London cartoonists.

PROHIBITION COSTS RUSSIA \$346,900,000

But New Revenues Are in Sight.

Petrograd, March 1.—The budget presented to the Duma yesterday showed an estimated revenue for ordinary purposes of \$1,641,243,132 and an estimated ordinary expenditure of \$1,448,556,481. The excess of expenditure over revenue was \$192,731,233. The war expense is not included and may exceed the ordinary expenditure two or three times.

The most important decrease in the estimated revenue occurred in that from alcoholic drinks, which figured only \$4,500,000, as compared with \$351,190,000 in 1914.

Including extraordinary expenditures.

PORTUGAL GETS BERLIN DEMAND

German Ships Seized Must Be Restored in Forty-eight Hours.

London, March 1.—Germany has sent an ultimatum to Portugal demanding the restoration within forty-eight hours of the German ships recently seized by that country, according to a Reuter dispatch from Madrid.

The first seizure of German merchant vessels by Portugal occurred on February 23 at Lisbon, when the naval authorities took possession of thirty-six German and Austrian ships in the Tagus. On February 25 the seizure of

eight German steamships by the Portuguese authorities at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, was announced, and it was unofficially declared that the requisitioning of German and Austrian vessels had been extended to all those lying in the ports of Portugal and her colonies.

Premier Costa declared in the Chamber of Deputies that the government's action had been prompted by the necessities of the nation's economic situation. The Premier said that he considered it to be the best interest of Portugal that the existing treaty with Germany be allowed to lapse, and the Portuguese government was prepared for all eventualities that might arise from the exercise of Portugal's rights.

Fewer Commercial Failures.

Following the reasonable tendency, commercial failures in the United States showed a material contraction in February, making the best exhibit since last November. Total insolvencies, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., numbered 1,688 and supplied an aggregate indebtedness of \$18,744,165, as against \$20,563,284 in January, 1,704 for \$19,665,274 in December, 1,565 in November for \$15,694,434, and 2,278 for \$32,404,530 in February, 1915.

ARMENIAN RELIEF GETS AID

American Red Cross Provides Funds to Find Dr. Smith's Expedition.

Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, secretary of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, yesterday announced that the American Red Cross has agreed to cooperate with the committee's relief work in the Tiflis section of the Russian Caucasus.

The Red Cross, Dr. Dutton said, had forwarded to the committee funds which the committee may use in financing the medical expedition of Dr. Floyd Smith, of Jopkins, Iowa, who will join the four committee doctors now doing relief work.

The American Jewish Relief Committee announced that the fund for Jewish war sufferers up to last night amounted to \$3,251,400.77, made up of \$83,400.08 in cash and \$2,887,610.69 in pledges.

Mrs. L. Chaffee yesterday gave \$100 to the Secours National Fund. Mrs. Whitney Warren, the treasurer of the fund, received other contributions, totaling in all \$262. The fund now amounts to \$148,092.97.



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